ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

Thoughts,

Suggested on seeing the vast multitude assembled to witness the execution of Noblett.

A mighty and a mingled throng are gathering
to one spot,
The dwellers of a thousand homes at the fated
place have stopped,
Group after group are hastening on, the earth
resounds the tread;
No flags are waving joyously, nor garlands
deck their heads.
A scene of wild confusion and excitement
holds the sway,
Oh! an execution horrible, is carried out to-
day;
'Tis a dark December morning, the saddest
of the year—
Of wailing winds and naked woods, the heav-
ens are weeping tears.
No wonder ye are weeping, no wonder that
ye sigh,
The pale and youthful Noblett is doomed to-
day to die;
No more the clang of the massive chains shall
grate on his weary ear,
Or the iron bars of his dungeon drear awaken
his soul to fear.
He goes, in the pride of beauty and youth, to
the far off spirit land,
Where the lost of earth alone are found, of
every household band;
The flowing tide of time ne'er runs to the
pilgrim's unknown home,
Star-eyed science alone explores the dark
mysterious bourne.
He leaves behind as a farewell boon to his
friends of this cold-hearted earth,
A pensive wife, four helpless babes, the strick-
en ones of his hearth;
Ye fair and gentle daughters, ye lordly sons
of men,
Are ye going to a circus, or to dance upon
the glen?
I've heard that human nature is every where
the same,
That 'tis at best imperfect, that sin has made
it lame,
Does compassion fill your bosoms, or is it
there subdued?
Death dulls the proudest fancy when it ap-
pears in view;
A coffin and a shroud you now may look upon,
'Tis a future part of your estate you all are
gazing on;
Death with a shudder sets his seal on mortals
here below,
For within that casement frail, is the breath
of God, you know;
Oh! then guard well the treasure, shun temp-
tation every hour,
And pray to be delivered from the tyrant's
cruel power.

FLORIDA.

Morganton, Dec'r., 1855.

ALABAMA BILL.

The Gambler's Fate.

"Alabama Bill" was a man of about fifty years of age—tall, powerfully built, with a deep set, black and piercing eye, which, shaded by heavy, dark eye brows, gave to his features a sinister and wicked expression. He was a native of the State of Alabama, but had passed a large portion of his life in the city of Mexico, gambling, where he received the *sobriquet* of "Alabama Bill." An expert monte dealer, and *au fait* in all the finesse of the game, he amassed a considerable fortune; but, being of a roving disposition, he visited Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Lima, and other South American cities, and landed in California with but a few thousand dollars left.

It was a dark and rainy day in the winter of 1850. A large number of persons were congregated around the monte table of "Alabama Bill," in the Eureka, at H—— Bar, on the Toulumne river. An old miner, by the name of Harris, was betting heavily. He had commenced betting early in the morning, with bad luck, and already hundreds of dollars had passed from his pockets into Bill's bank.

The old man was seated at the end of the table, slightly intoxicated, with one hand resting on a large buckskin bag, containing several thousand dollars, and the other grasping nervously a half filled glass of whiskey. Not a word was spoken as the game went on. Harris had two thousand dollars staked on a card, as he watched with eager looks the motions of Bill, who, without the least excitement visible on his cold, stern features, slowly drew off the cards.

"I've won this time," exclaimed Harris, as his card turned up first. "My luck has turned now, and I'll get back all I've lost, and more, too, before I'm done with you."

A slightly perceptible sneer was the only reply of Bill, as he leisurely changed his deck of cards, and proceeded to shuffle them.

"I'll bet four thousand dollars the king beats the six," said Harris, as a new lay out was made, placing his bag of dust on the king. "There's nothing like pressing one's luck."

The crowd of bystanders looked silently on, as the dealing continued.

The six won!

"I've lost," said Harris; "that devilish six has beat me. Give me some more whiskey."

A glass two thirds full was handed him, which he drank at a draught.

"There's that cursed king again," he exclaimed, as the dealer gracefully threw the king and queen on the table.

"The king always beats the queen," exclaimed he; "there's two thousand dollars more in that bag, and here's a specimen which weighs ten ounces. I bet it all on the king; if I lose that I am broke."

A strange expression flashed across the features of Bill, who drew the cards off in a slow and careless manner, as though the sum at stake was but a few dollars. Not so with Harris. His frame was agitated with excitement. Rising from his seat and leaning partly over table, he watched anxiously the motions of the dealer.

The king lost!

"Ha! ha! I'm broke!" he laughed, and he staggered out into the middle of the room, the crowd making way for him on either side.

Bill coolly placed the bag of dust in the bank and made another "lay out;" but as there were no more betters, he placed the cards in a small box, and lighting a cigar, leaned back in his chair.

Harris went up to the bar, called for another glass of whiskey, drank it, and then turned and went towards the door.

"I say, old fellow, you got broke, didn't you?" said a tall, rough looking man to him, as he staggered past.

"And what business is that to you, if I did?" replied Harris, turning round and facing him. "I've a right to lose my own money, hav'nt I?"

"Oh! certainly," answered the other, "provided you lose it fairly."

"Fairly!" exclaimed Harris, "do you pretend to say I didn't lose my money fairly?"

The crowd now began to collect around the two speakers.

"Certainly," said the tall man, with the utmost coolness, "he pulled wax cards on you."

"Then I'll have my money back again!" exclaimed Harris, hoarsely; and he went towards the table.

Bill sat quietly smoking during this conversation, betraying not the slightest emotion, although a keen observer might have seen, as Harris approached, his hand grasp the handle of a small pistol, concealed in one of his pantaloons' pockets.

"Look here, sir, you cheated me—you must give me back my money."

"You cannot touch one cent of that money," said Bill, coolly pointing to the bank.

"We'll see about that," said Harris, and as he spoke he seized hold of the bag of gold dust which was still in the bank.

"Stand back! He's going to shoot!" cried several voices. There was a hurried rush of the crowd, the sharp report of a pistol, and old Harris fell to the floor a corpse!

So quick and unexpected had been the deed that the bystanders were horror struck, and made no effort to arrest Bill, who, as soon as he discharged his pistol, leaped over the prostrate body of Harris, and fled out at the door.

A few seconds the terrified crowd gazed on one another; then there was a loud, long and wild shout, and twenty men rushed out after the murderer, who was darting along the road with lightning speed towards the river.

Then came a fearful race between the pursued and the pursuers. Bill being a tall and powerful man, ran with great rapidity, and would evidently, from appearances, outstrip them and escape. He heeded not the loud cries for vengeance which rang out from the excited crowd behind him. His object was to cross the river, reach a thick wood opposite, and then, aided by its shade and the darkness of the night, which was fast approaching, to elude them. He was gaining on his pursuers; the distance between them grew wider and wider, and he already imagined his escape was certain, when a noise smote upon his ear more terrible than the loud cries of those following him.

It was the roar of water. The heavy rain had swollen the river to a tremendous height, and as he turned a bend in the road the boiling torrent rushed furiously along a few feet in front of him.

The bridge had been swept away! Then, for the first time, a cry of anguish broke from the lips of the murderer, as he saw his only chance of escape cut off. On both sides of him was a high, perpendicular bank, impossible for a human being to ascend; before him a roaring flood, over which there was no egress; behind him twenty merciless men, who were now fast gaining on him. Madly he rushed from one side of the road to the other, endeavoring to find some place in the steep bank by which to escape. It was in vain!

He rushed to the very edge of the river, as if to throw himself into its boiling current; but his courage failed him—that was certain death! Wildly he stretched out his arms towards the opposite shore, as if seeking the aid of some invisible power to assist him.—Vain hope!

On came his pursuers, their shouts growing nearer and nearer. Soon they would be upon him, and then what could he hope for? Nothing but a horrible and disgraceful death—to be hung from the nearest tree.

Now they turn the bend in the road, and foremost amongst them he recognized the tall, rough looking man who first informed Harris he had been cheated. They discovered his position—the bridge, his only means of escape, gone—and sent forth a shout of exultation. He turned, gave one fearful look behind him, then, with a cry of defiance, threw himself into the river.

His pursuers stopped and gazed with awe at the strong man, as he struggled almost with superhuman efforts, against the swift current. It was a desperate chance for life. He did not gain an inch—his strength began to fail him—already he began to be borne down by the waters, when a voice cried out:

"Shoot him! shoot!"

Instantly a dozen revolvers were discharged at the struggling man.

There was a loud shriek, a wild toss upwards of the arms, and the body of the murderer sank beneath the muddy waters. A few seconds after it rose to the surface, with its face turned upwards, and floated down the stream over the rough crags and rocks. Those on shore watched it until it was out of their sight, and then slowly left the spot.

The next day a mutilated corpse floated ashore a few miles below the Bar. It was that of "Alabama Bill." Some humane miners enclosed it in a rough coffin, buried it a short distance from the banks of the river, and placed a rude slab at the head, with the simple words,—*Alabama Bill—A Gambler's Fate.*

☞Since 1853, twelve steamships, lost at sea, have cost 1,250 human lives, and $7,250,000 of property. The Independence sunk with 120 lives in the Pacific, and the Tennessee and St. Louis followed, total wrecks. The Humboldt and the San Francisco were wrecked in the Atlantic the same year. The Franklin City, of Philadelphia, and Yankee Blade, fall in the catalogue of 1854. City of Glasgow with 480. The Arctic with hundreds more, precious lives, were the crowning catastrophes that year. In 1855 we have the sinking of the North Carolina, and the stranding of the Golden Age, which last, however, was saved and repaired.

☞A writer in the Farmer and Planter says: "When I lived among the Choctaw Indians, I held a consultation with one of their principal chiefs respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts and virtues of civilized life, and, among other things, he informed me at their first start they fell into a mistake—they only sent their boys to school. They became intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives, and the result was that the children were all like the mother, and soon the father lost his interest in both wife and children. And now, said he, if we could educate only one class of our children, we would choose the girls, for when they become mothers, they would educate their sons."

THE AGE OF A HORSE.—A man, who wanted to buy a horse, asked a friend how to tell a horse's age.

"By his teeth," was the reply.

The next day the man went to horse dealer, who showed a splendid black horse. The horse hunter opened the animal's mouth, gave one glance and turned on his heel.

"I don't want him," said he; "he's thirty-two years old."

He had *counted* the teeth.

Kindness.

As stars upon the tranquil sea
In mimic glory shine,
So words of kindness in the heart
Reflect the source divine;
O then be kind whoe'er thou art,
That breathest mortal breath,
And it shall brighten all thy life,
And sweeten even death.

NOVEL PETITION.—A petition was presented in the New York Assembly last week, by Mr. Mehan, from the citizens of Oneida, to make the Lord's Prayer the only legal prayer to be used by clergymen—on account of its brevity.

[From the Columbia Examiner.]

The Vice of the Day.

The records of the past few weeks furnish us with some practical illustrations of the following passage of Scripture:

"As the partridge setteth on eggs and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fool."

The foreign intelligence brings us the news of, and proceedings connected with, the suicide of the Irish Member of Parliament, John Sadleir; and the New York journals spread daily before us the examination of P. T. Barnum, who is, according to his own statement, an utter bankrupt.

The revelations being daily made concerning the astounding frauds, forgeries, and swindling operations of Sadleir, are striking consternation into all circles, and are bringing ruin and desolation to thousands. It is said that he was worth at one time £250,000, earned by industry and ability; but we perceive that in one corporation alone, a railway company, he has over-issued shares and appropriated the proceeds to himself to the same amount. This, however, it is thought, is but a fraction of his frauds. The agony of his mind may be imagined from the following note, written just before his death.

"Saturday Night.

"I cannot live—I have ruined too many—I could not live and see their agony—I have committed diabolical crimes unknown to any human being. They will now appear, bringing my family and others to distress—causing to all shame and grief that they should have ever known me.

"I blame no one, but attribute all to my own infamous villany. ——, ——, ——, ——, ——, ——, and hundreds of others, ruined by my villany. I could go through any torture as a punishment for my crimes. No torture could be too much for such crimes, but I cannot live to see the tortures I inflict upon others.

"J. SADLEIR."

Here is an extract from another letter to one of his friends:

"11 Gloster Terrace, 16th Feb., 1856.

"To what infamy have I come step by step—heaping crime upon crime—and now I find myself the author of numberless crimes of a diabolical character and the cause of ruin and misery, and disgrace to thousands—aye, to tens of thousands.

"Oh how I feel for those on whom all this ruin must fall. I could bear all punishments, but I could never bear to witness the sufferings of those on whom I have brought such ruin. It must be better that I should not live.

"No one has been privy to my crimes—they sprung from my own cursed brain alone—I have swindled and deceived without the knowledge of any one—Stevens and Norris are both innocent, and have no knowledge of the fabrication of deeds and forgeries by me, and by which I have sought to go on in the horrid hope of retrieving."

Truly has this man left his ill-gotten gains in the midst of his days—he dies a fool, and leaves thousands to curse his name and his memory. Mr. Maguire, M. P., writing to his paper, the Cork Examiner, thus describes Sadleir:

"When last I saw him he appeared to be, what he really was, in the very prime and vigor of manhood; a man who one would have thought had many years of hard toil and heavy care before him. Considerably above the middle height, his figure was youthful; but his face—that was indeed remarkable. It fully realized the idea of one who was a deep plotter—who had many thoughts in his teeming brain—many designs in his secret breast. Strongly marked, sallow, eyes and hair intensely black, and the lines of the mouth worn into deep channels. The features were regular; but the expression was not such as to inspire intuitive confidence. That face rises up before the imagination, as one thinks of him lying dead and cold, in the keen morning air, on the lonely heath, the dark eyes still glistening with what appears like life—but which is too truly death—inexorable death."

Gone to his dread account in the prime and vigor of manhood! The vice of our time is speculation, caused by a desire to become rich, "not by right," but in haste, regardless of all consequences. The suicide's grave, the criminal's cell, the banishment from society, or the bankrupt's fate, will sooner or latter overtake him who getteth riches and not by right.

P. T. Barnum has gone into bankruptcy, and a receiver has been appointed to collect all the claims in his possession. Barnum has committed no forgeries, he has surrendered property, he has brought ruin or disgrace on no one, as a man of energy, shrewdness and business tact, can commence life again, perhaps make money, and live and die respected and esteemed for his qualifications and virtues. But can any read his book and not be impressed that he acquired his wealth by the veriest impositions on his fellow-men. True, the individual contributions to support his humbugs were trifles, and injured none; but, has he not found in this hour, that he got his riches, "not by right," but by a system of deception and humbug. The mermaid and wooly horse, the old negro, and many other of his impositions, while they brought money into his purse, could not bring with that wealth the reflection that he was living for the benefit of his race. The same talents devoted to fair, open-handed and honorable pursuits, although they might not have enabled him to build the palace of Iranistan, would have placed him in circumstances of comfort, ease, and probably luxury. He has not left his riches, but they have left him "in the midst of his days," and left him, may we not hope, a wiser and better man, than in his years of accumulation. According to his own statements, he—the millionaire at one time—is now keeping a boarding-house in New York!

In this country the paths of honest and honorable industry, in every trade, art, or profession, are open to all. None need starve, and competency is within the reach of most men. Let it be remembered that the saddest of all poverty is that brought on by the insane haste to get rich, so frequently apparent in commercial circles and stock jobbing bazaars. Let the young man, moreover, remember that this insane desire opens the fearful gate of temptation, and that ere he is conscious of the fact, he may find himself treading one of the many avenues of crime which lead from that portal. Wealth and station, fine houses, fine furniture, splendid equipages, except acquired by honest and honorable effort and toil, are a poor return for the loss of character, the loss of peace of mind, and that other and greater loss, for which even the gain of the whole world could not afford one atom of compensation.

The evil of the day, is that thirst for luxury, ease and wordly spendor, which drives men to impure and turbid fountains—to get rich without labor. This evil is growing in this Republic—in every section of it, and it bodes no good either socially or politically.—Such tragic occurrences as the miserable end of Sadleir will, we hope, prove a warning to those who incline to get riches and "not by right;" while the misfortune that has overtaken Barnum is a lesson that should be received by all who long for immense wealth. "Riches make to themselves wings"—"He that trusteth in his riches shall fall."

The Blue Ridge Railroad.

We learn from the Charleston papers that this Company has declared its contract with Anson Bangs & Co. forfeited, and advertised for new contracts. Maj. Walter Gwynn has been elected Chief Engineer. The Mercury says:

"We may state that the affairs of the Blue Ridge Railroad are now in a very promising condition—better than ever before, and that its steady and rapid advancement is confidently counted on. The tunnel at the Stump House Mountain has been cut to the distance of 170 feet on this side, and 60 feet on the other, while the four shafts from above have been sunk to about half their depth. The rock is everywhere found of a quality not difficult to work, but compact, and needing no masonry to support the excavations."

☞W. W. Folwell has been convicted of illegal banking at Memphis, Tenn., and fined ten thousand dollars.

☞The New Orleans Bee says that on the first of March, Margarel Adams made affidavit before Recorder Ramos that her husband was her slave, "she having bought him for a husband," and demanded the arrest and punishment of a free black named Edwin Nash, who whipped her spouse so severely that he was confined to the house.

☞Cassius M. Clay, the great Kentucky abolitionist, failed the other day, and his property is advertised for sale at auction. It astonishes the abolitionists to find that Cassius is the owner of 22 slaves, men, women and children. The N. Y. Herald says: "Bless your souls, gentlemen, there is nothing remarkable about that. The most cruel slaveholders are Northern abolitionists. They are only thoretical abolitionists for political purposes. When it comes to a matter of dollars and cents it is quite another affair."

A Thrilling Story.

The following "thrilling story," although not of the highest order of merit in a literary point of view, may serve as an amusing theme for lovers of puzzles to exercise their ingenuity:—

A GREAT STORY.—We once saw a young man gazing at the *ry heavens, with a † in 1 ☞ and a ~— of pistols in the other. We endeavored to attract his attention by .ing 2 a ¶ in a paper we held in our ☞, relating to a young man in that § of country who had left home in a state of derangement. He dropped the † and pistols from his ☞ with the ! "it is I of whom U read. I had left my home b4 my friends knew my design. I had s0 the ☞ of a girl who had refused 2 lis10 to me, but smiled upon another. I ——ed madly from the house, uttering a wild ! to the god of love, and without replying to the ? ? ? of my friends, came here with this † & ~— of pistols to put a . to my Xis10es. My case has no ¶ in this §."

The South and the North—Which Supports the Union? Which would be Destroyed by Dissolution.

Every year but more clearly demonstrates the truth of the proposition that the commerce, manufactures, revenue and wealth of the Union are dependent upon the productions of the slave States—not only for prosperity, but almost for existence. The narrow-minded, conceited, and self-sufficient spirit of Yankeeism looks upon itself as the origin and the progenitor of all the means of success possessed by the Republic; but a reference to the facts of the case is sufficient to dissipate such groundless pretensions, and settle the question as to which section of the Union is the real source of its prosperity, power and activity.

It is a bold assertion to say that without the productions of the South the North would be *beggared;* while, if free from the burdensome tax of *supporting the North*, the South would advance far more rapidly than she now does in the career of wealth and prosperity.

The Treasury Report on "Commerce and Navigation" for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1855, informs us that the sum total of the *exports* of the United States for that year was $275,156,846. Of this sum $28,448,293 was *foreign exports*—that is goods and commodities which had been imported and *afterwards* re-exported. There was also sent abroad during the same time in *specie* and gold and silver *bullion*, the sum of $53,957,418. Deducting these two sums, we have $192,751,135 as the actual exportation of goods, wares and merchandize or "the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States" for that year. Now, which section furnishes the largest bulk of that amount?

Let us take the list of articles furnished exclusively by the South—the greater part of which is exported in the crude or raw state, though some small portion has undergone manufacturing processes, chiefly, it is true, in Northern hands; but for which they have been more than paid by their own consumption of similar articles furnished to them by the South. We find as follows:

Raw Cotton,		$88,143,844
Cotton goods,		5,857,181
Unmanufactured Tobacco,		14,712,468
Manufactured Tobacco,		1,486,075
Rice,		1,717,953
Brown Sugar, (of domestic growth,)		286,408
Refined Sugar,		526,463
Molasses,		189,830
Spirits from Molasses,		1,448,280
Tar and Pitch	N. C. goods,	288,028
Rosin and Turpentine	N. C. goods,	1,761,428
Spirits of Turpentine	N. C. goods,	1,137,152
Hemp,		121,320
Making,		$117,676,430

In producing this large sum of wealth, the North can claim no agency, save in three not very important particulars, viz: cotton goods, refined sugar, and spirits from molasses; though any additional value which her manufacturing processes add to the raw material in those instances, is made up forty times over by the quantity of similar acticles which she receives for her own consumption.

But this is not all. There is a list of articles, common to both sections, and which is enumerated as follows:

Beef,	$2,600,847
Tallow,	1,352,406
Hides,	361,982
Horned Cattle,	84,680
Pork,	4,390,969
Hams and Bacon,	3,195,978
Lard,	4,018,016
Horses,	108,484
Mules,	83,420
Wheat,	1,329,246
Flour,	10,896,909
Indian Corn,	6,961,571
Indian Meal,	1,237,122
Making,	$36,621,339

Now, allowing the North three fifths of this sum, and claiming for the South only two fifths, which is a very low calculation, looking to the great wheat, corn, cattle and hog growing States of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina, we have the sum of $14,648,564 to be carried from this source to the credit of Southern production. Adding this to the amount of Southern produce before enumerated, we have the immense sum total of $132,325,964, as the contribution of the Southern slave States to the exportable wealth of the Union; whilst the self-sufficient "free, active and intelligent" North furnishes only $60,426,171; or a good deal less than one-half the Southern quota.

But, to make out even so good a case for the North as has been conceded, it is necessary to grant to that section the benefit of everything not herein specified. They must be allowed credit for the whole of many things of which the South furnishes a part—in some instances larger, in some smaller. The North must be credited with all the lumber, all the iron, all the lead and copper, all the coal, all the drugs and medicines, all the glass, all the rye, oats, and other small grain, to make up the result we have conceded to them; and they must be moreover credited with the sum total of the indefinite and comprehensive item of "articles not enumerated," which amounts to no less a sum than $4,820,361, or nearly five millions of dollars. But we can afford to relinquish all claim on those amounts when adjusting the relative claims of the two sections, though it would not be hard to show that the South furnishes a full share of some of these articles. With the benefit of all these minor articles, Northern, exportable productiveness makes a sufficiently beggarly exhibit.

So much for the relative contributions of the two sections to the mass of the nation's exchangeable values. But there is another point of view in relation to which we have, unfortunately, no such definite data as are furnished by the report of which we have spoken. This is in regard to the quantity of Southern produce consumed by the North itself. How much Southern sugar, rice, cot-

ton and tobacco the North annually receives for its own consumption we have no means of ascertaining. But that it is immense no man can doubt; and there is no ground to hesitate in the opinion that, if the North were compelled to look to foreign supplies of these articles alone, that region would soon either be sunk into bankruptcy, or forced to curtail its use of these articles. So far as it receives such supplies from the South is it relieved from the necessity of importing them; and so far is it a debtor to the South. Many of the articles which the North receives from the South are prime necessaries, either as a means of direct sustenance to its people, or as indispensable supplies to its manufacturers, being the raw material by the manufacture of which her capitalists and operatives are sustained.

On the other hand, the North does not furnish a single article of prime necessity, or even of important usefulness to the South.—She has little or nothing in the shape of provisions or raw material that we either need or desire. Her payments to us, so far as they are derived from her own resources, consist of a few manufactured articles of inferior quality and high price, by buying which we keep her from starving. These things we could either make for ourselves, or buy from foreigners, at lower prices, and of better quality, if we were not shackled by unrighteous tariffs and a misdirected course of trade. Separated from the North, we could seek our own markets, and either buy or make manufactured goods for ourselves; and it is hard to doubt that, in a pecuniary sense, we should be gainers by the operation.

But let us see how things look from another point of view. We have already seen the amount and character of the exports, and will now consider the imports.

The sum total of imports of the year was	$261,408,520
Nine Northern States, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and six New England States, imported $229,908,728, of which they re-exported $26,288,920, leaving for consumption.	$203,619,808
To meet which, they exported of domestic produce and manufactures, $130,671,403; but we have seen before that there was exported $53,957,418 in specie and gold and silver bullion, nearly every dollar of which was sent from New York and Boston—but putting down only $50,000,000, and taking that from the sum total of their domestic productions, we have, to meet their heavy importations, a domestic export only,	$80,671,403
Leaving their surplus of imports over exports.	$122,948,405

Or one hundred and twenty-two million nine hundred and forty-eight thousand four hundred and five dollars!

"Look upon that picture and then upon this."

The nine Southern Atlantic States, from Maryland to Texas inclusive, exported of domestic produce.	$106,329,085
And they imported $24,579,086, of which they re-exported $1,086,396, leaving of importations for consumption.	$23,492,540
Leaving a balance of exports over imports of,	$82,836,545

Or eighty-two million eight hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars, in favor of the South.

So stands the record. The South in advance nearly eighty-three millions; the North in arrear nearly one hundred and twenty three millions. By comparing this table with the one first made, founded on the value of the specific articles, we find that they approximate and confirm each other; for we saw, upon the comparison of the value of the specific articles furnished by each section, that the South furnished $132,324,964, while the North furnished only $60,427,171—being a difference of about seventy-two million of dollars.

Now, these are startling facts, and the inquiry naturally arises—how does the North maintain not a monetary equality with the South, but a monetary superiority over the South? The answer is not a difficult one. In the first place, no Yankee ever buys anything from the South which he can do without, or make himself, or get from anywhere else but the South; while we are fools enough to do just the contrary thing, in all three respects, in regard to them. We buy from them every year millions of dollars worth of "notions" which we do not really need or might make ourselves, or get better and cheaper from other folks than Yankees. We allow them to palm their "notions" off upon us for our valuable products just as traders palm off trinkets upon savages for pearls and gold.—We sell to them cheaply—they sell to us dearly.

Again, we permit them to monopolize our own commerce. They are almost exclusively the owners of the shipping as well of our coasting as of our foreign trade. To them we pay all freights, commissions, insurance, and interest, and the vast profits arising from all this outlay direct and incidental. Among them are expended all the disbursements for our army and navy and the greater part of other national expenditures. All our stores and ships are filled with articles which they make for our use in our fields and houses.—We wear Yankee made clothing, hats and boots; we ride in Yankee built coaches and cars, drawn by Yankee "trotters," engines and harness; we sit, and sleep, and dine on Yankee furniture; we work with Yankee tools, read Yankee newspapers, books and periodicals; we send our children by thousands to Yankee schools and colleges; and we go like herds of asses by thousands to Yankee hotels and watering places every summer. In short, there is no limit to the modes in which we waste our money to their profit. The Yankees manage to gather it up, live upon us, and laugh at our folly in feeding them till they "wax fat and kick." But, foolish as we are, God has blessed us with an inheritance that seems proof against our wastefulness, and with means and agencies for its improvement that appear almost commensurate with our recklessness. Thus, is it only our wastefulness and recklessness that prevent us from saying to the North, that, without us, she would perish; while without her, we would be richer and stronger than we are.—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 10, 1856.

☞ A new Post Office has been established at Cross Rock, Madison county—Jacob Glance, Esq., has been appointed Post Master.

☞ John Wells, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Sandy Mush, in this county, *vice* John H. Robeson, Esq., resigned.

Candidates for Governor.

From present indications there will be no scarcity of aspirants for the honer of being defeated by Gov. Bragg in the Gubernatorial race this summer. Among those spoken of are the following: Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford; George Davis, of Wilmington; Thomas D. Meares, of Brunswick; David A. Barnes, of Northampton; Haywood W. Guion, of Lincoln; John H. Haughton, of Chatham; E. G. Reade, of Person; and several smaller luminaries, not worth mentioning, as they stand no chance of getting the nomination.

Keep it Before the People.

Keep it before the people that Banks was elected by the Black Republicans, under the operations of Mr. Clingman's plurality rule—not a single National American having voted for the rule or for Mr. Banks after its adoption. And Mr. Fillmore was nominated *exclusively* by National Americans. Under the banner of Fillmore and Donelson, all *National* men can safely enlist.—*People's Press.*

"Not a single National American" may have voted for Mr. Banks, but *seven* of them did what amounted to precisely the same thing—threw away their votes, when they had it in their power to elect Aiken and defeat Banks, and we challenge any Know Nothing to deny it. "Under the banner of Fillmore and Donelson, all" such "*National*" men as the immortal *seven* may rally, but *real* National men, generally, will be found under a different flag.

☞ Hon. Messrs. Reid, Biggs and Clingman, have our thanks for interesting public papers.

DEAD.—The Dandridge (Tenn.) Herald, a well conducted Know Nothing paper has "gin out," and the office is for sale.—The Herald was published in Jefferson county, where the Whigs have usually had a majority ranging from fifteen hundred to two thousand. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

☞ The Democracy of Gaston county recently held a meeting, and amongst other resolutions, passed one declaring their preference for Gen. Pierce for the next Presidency, and for Hon. James C. Dobbin for the Vice Presidency.

☞ The Cleaveland Times says: We learn there is a number of cases of small pox in Catawba county.

☞ The small pox is prevailing at Chattanooga, Tenn.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—It is estimated that the yield of gold in California during the year 1856 will amount to about sixty millions of dollars, of which it is supposed that twenty millions will be retained in the State.

☞ The Empress of France has got a baby, and great are the rejoicings thereat; just as if thousands of better looking babies were not born every day. *Vive la humbug!*

Amusing.

It is amusing to hear men who, in 1852, pitched Millard Fillmore over-board to make room for "fuss and feathers," now denouncing Mr. Clingman and other gentlemen for refusing to support this same Millard Fillmore! When Mr. Fillmore was simply a *Whig*, he was not good enough for the present Know Nothing leaders, but having made *Sam's* acquaintacne, he is a marvellously proper man! Seeing *Sam* secured him the nomination, but has not added to his popularity with the honest yeomanry of the land—not a whit.

Bounty Land Warrants.

In Washington City, on the 29th March, Land Warrants were quoted as follows:

80 acres,	$108
120 "	112
160 "	112

Peace!

The Charleston Courier contains a dispatch dated New York, April 2, to the following effect: The second edition of the London Morning Post, states that peace has been concluded.

☞ We learn, says the Rogersville (Ten.) Times, of the 3d inst., from a private letter from Abingdon, Va., that a very destructive fire occurred in that place on the 28th ult. The property of the Martha Washington Gift Enterprise, Coach Factory, and some several dwellings were entirely destroyed. Loss about $200,000.

☞ Sevierville, Tenn., was almost entirely consumed by fire on the 25th March. The Court House, and Jail, with all the records of the County, Circuit, and Chancery Courts, were destroyed. One man by the name of McMahan was burned up in the Jail.

☞ There are 6,499 persons in the New York Alms-house Institution.

Albert Pike on the Platform and the Candidates.

Here is, not the language of the North, not the language of a Whig who has turned Democrat, or a Democrat who has turned Know-Nothing and got sick of it, but the language of an old Whig—a constant Whig until he joined the order—an early and a devoted member of that order—a delegate from an extreme Southern State—Albert Pike, of Arkansas. And this is what he says of the so called platform and the candidates placed thereon:

From the Washington Union.

TO THE AMERICAN PARTY SOUTH.

It is necessary for the rank and file of the American party South to consult together in regard to the PLATFORM adopted by the national council at its called session, and the candidates placed *upon it* by the national convention.

The 12th article of the platform of June, 1855, announced these four propositions as the deliberate sense of the American party:

1st. That the existing laws on the subject of slavery ought to be abided by and maintained, as a final settlement of the whole matter, in spirit and substance, and that there ought to be no further legislation by Congress on the subject.

2d. That, whether it possesses the *power* or not, Congress *ought* not to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories.

3d. That it would be a violation of the compact between the United States and Maryland, and contrary to good faith, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

4th. That when a new State presents herself for admission into the Union she has a *right* to come in if her constitution is republican, and she has the requisite population, whether that constitution recognizes or prohibits slavery.

It was a very general feeling at the South that we yielded something too much in "pretermitting" an expression of opinion as to the *power* of Congress to legislate in regard to slavery in the territories. In most of the southern States the State councils made platforms stronger on this point than the national one. None made them weaker.

But in framing that platform we were not making one for the South alone, but one that Northern conservative men could safely stand on; and it was right that we should not ask them to declare one opinion as to the power of Congress, while they entertained another diametrically opposite; if they would agree that Congress ought not to exercise the power even if it has it.

The June platform does not declare that Congress ought to do any affirmative act about slavery, *but only that it ought to do nothing.*

No Southern American, after having once planted his feet upon that platform, can step off of it to another without deserved risk of political ruin and annihilation.

No Southern man ought to abandon, nor can safely abandon, any of the four propositions. If he does, the South ought to and *will* abandon him.

The national council, meeting on the call of States which had repudiated the June platform, was assembled in February for the purpose of repealling the 12th article. The Northern men took control of it at the beginning, upon the wrong basis of representation, and kept that control.

The 12th article, with all the rest of the platform, was struck out, and a new one substituted.

The new platform declares that the people of a territory have a right to frame their own constitution and laws [when?] and regulate their own social and domestic affairs; but the word slavery is carefully avoided; and it concedes them, not the right, but the privilege, of admission into the Union when they have the requisite population.

It certainly gives up the three first propositions of the 12th article, and it waters the 5th so that it amounts to little or nothing.

The first proposition was the chief one of the 12th article. The South imperatively demands that the agitation of the subject of slavery in Congress shall cease, and especially that it no longer shall legislate on that subject in the Territories.

The South demands, and has a right to demand, to every platform, democratic, whig or American, specific language on the subject of slavery. It does not want to be told that laws constitutionally enacted are to be obeyed until repealed or decided null by judicial authority. It does not want to be told that a new State shall have the privilege of admission. It is tired of ambiguities, and sick of generalities; and as the matter now stands, when a man reclaims his slaves at the risk of his life, and at ten times the expense of the slave—when clergymen preach sedition, and States pass personal-liberty acts—ambiguities and generalities are a mere transparent cheat and fraud on the South.

And such a fraud is any platform that studiously omits the word slavery, and uses roundabout phrases, circumlocutions to avoid expressing plain ideas.

If the new platform is the same in substance as the old, why the change? If it is not, the South has no use for it.

The new platform leaves the northern men who stand upon it perfectly free to agitate against the fugitive slave law, for the abolition of slavery in the District, for suppressing the trade in slaves between different States, and for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; and it specially denounces the repeal of that compromise by denouncing the President for abetting it.

I do not envy the Southern man who undertakes to defend the new platform after once standing on the old one.

I was a member of the National Council both in June and in February. In June I desired at first to exclude the question of slavery from the platform, denouncing, and not unless I could denounce, in doing so, the men of the party in Massachusetts, and elsewhere in the North, who had declared anti-slavery to be part of the National American creed, as having done so without authority, and so perverted and prostituted the organization to improper purposes.

Met by a unanimous resolve on the part of the Northern members to have a declaration that the Missouri Compromise ought to be restored, I aided in establishing the 12th article. Once upon it, and deeming it eminently right in principle, it became impossible for me to abandon it, or consent to its modification. When it was struck out, I withdrew from the Council, and destroyed my credentials as a delegate to the nominating Convention, in which I refused to take my seat.

The American party South cannot stand on the new platform. It must necessarily repudiate it. On it would not carry a single county elsewhere.

It is said that the men nominated are platform enough. That might be so if we had no platform; if they were on no platform; if we had never had a platform.

It is said that the new platform is substantially the same as old one. Then how came it to be offered by a free soiler from Illinois, who declared, after it was adopted, that he would vote for the admission of no State permitting slavery? If this suits him, it cannot suit me.

It is not substantially the same. It was framed in Washington, to get rid of the 12th article. It was offered and adopted for that purpose in Philadelphia; and we may as well look it frankly in the face. It yields up all that we fought for and gained the June before.

And now as to the candidates. That I may not be misunderstood, let me say that I was always a Whig until I joined the American party. I was a supporter of Mr. Fillmore's administration. I was indignant when he was thrown aside for General Scott. What I thought of him then I think now.

But when we formed the American party, we assured our Democratic friends who joined us that it was not meant to be the Whig party in disguise. They joined us in that belief.—On my motion my State council declared that the nominee for President ought to be a Northern man whose antecedents had been Democratic. I was playing fairly.

The old Whig organizations are reviving all over the country. The old Whig committees and clubs are alive and astir again.—Our Democratic brethren will say that we have deceived them; and that it is the old Whig party in disguise. I think that it was not fit and proper to nominate a man who had been so deeply identified with the Whig party—a Whig and nothing else. I do not say it was bad faith to do it. I do not even insinuate. I do say that, had I aided in such nomination, I should have felt that my Democratic brothers had some right to complain of me.

They do feel all over the South that they have been trapped; and, my word for it, they will not stay in the trap. The new platform warrents them in leaving the party, and the Whig nomination will urge them to do it, and they will go back to their old faith if the matter is left as it is.

Southern Democratic Americans can neither stand on the platform nor support the candidate.

No Southern American can successfully defend the platform.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

How they hope to Succeed.

MR. EDITOR—In my former article I stated what (probably) had influenced the "Union Sliders" in their course in the formationn of the American ticket, (i. e., that they can manage any man, who is sworn to do the bidding of the majority of that party.) But in such a case as this, where we are left to judge of men's motives by their acts and known principles, there may be another explanation to their conduct, more correct. That the majority of the last American Council were anti-Southern—indeed, the enemies of the South, no man void of prejudice, I think, can deny. Indeed the Southern members so regarded it themselves—hence the Southern bolting process.

Now these same men, in the main, composed the Convention that made the nomination. Did the change from *Council* to *Convention* change their views in reference to Southern Slavery or the powers of Congress? No, verily. They were the same anti Southern men in the one that they were in the other. Then if Fillmore is sound on the rights of the South, they never will support him in good faith. Why, then, did they nominate him? The answer is as plain as that two and two make four. To divide the South, and thus throw the election into the House of Representatives, where they hope, as in the case of Speaker Banks, to get a President of their own way of thinking.

The South Americans, as they are sometimes called for the sake of distinction, can themselves have no hope of electing Fillmore, without the Northern wing of that party and the negro worshippers help them. No sane man can, with the lights before the world, come to that conclusion—the idea is perfectly preposterous. Now I maintain that it is absolutely certain that the free soil wing, or Black Republicans, more properly, of the American party of the Northern States will not support the nominees of their Convention, if they are sound, as they are represented by their party press.

I regret exceedingly to come to the conclusion to which the facts in the case unavoidably drive me. That is, that the American party *leaders* at the South would rather have an Abolitionist at the head of affairs in our Government, provided he be an *American* by name, than a sound, constitutional Democrat. They will tell us that if the election is thrown into Congress that it will be impossible to elect an abolitionist. But upon what ground do they predicate this declaration? Why they say that they would rather have a Democrat than such; and their strength, added to the Democratic, would elect a Southern man. But pray why did they not do this in the election of Speaker, and thus save the country from such fierce contention and dangerous agitation? No. The truth is forced upon us, in spite of all explanations, that they preferred Banks to Aiken; and I am sure we have no security that they would not prefer, when it came to the test, Banks or some one else of his stripe, to any man on the opposite side. Professions are always to be taken when there is a correspondence of action. But when men will swear to vote for the nominee, regardless of principle or political belief, and "go it blind," I cannot but think it unsafe to trust them. And yet I know that by thus avowing one's sentiments, honestly, we are said to give offence to the oath bound clan in our country. But I must close this communication. Perhaps you may hear again from

A CITIZEN.

Cove House, March, 1856.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

Democratic Meeting in Haywood.

An unusually large and respectable meeting of the Democracy of Haywood assembled in the Court House in Waynesville, on the 25th inst. Banister Turner, Esq., was called to the Chair, and N. J. Roberts requested to act as Secretary. On motion of Col. John L. Smith, the Chair appointed a Committee of five persons, consisting of Dr. Samuel L. Love, Amos Plott, Col. J. L. Smith, S. W. Walker and William Turner, to draft Resolutions for the action of the meeting. While the Committee retired, Col. Marcus Erwin, of Buncombe, being called upon, addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent and impressive style—after which the Committee, through Dr. Love, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the 16th of April has been appointed and Raleigh the place of meeting of the Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and the 8th of April at Asheville for the meeting of a District Convention of the party to nominate Delegates to the National Convention to meet in Cincinnati. To the end that we may be represented in both conventions, be it—

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent this County in the State Convention at Raleigh, and ten delegates to the District Convention at Asheville.

Resolved, That we approve of the administration of Franklin Pierce, as eminently just to the South and true to the constitution and Union, and that in our judgment the people of the South can find no safer and more faithful statesman to whom they can entrust the care and protection of their interests than the present Executive.

Resolved, That we regard the administration of Gov. Bragg as without blame and without reproach, and we respectfully recommend him to the Democracy of the State as the most suitable candidate they can select for the approaching canvass for Governor.

Resolved, That we recommend a convention of the party for this County, to meet in Waynesville on the last Saturday in May, to nominate a candidate for the Legislature and other purposes, and the chairman of this meeting appoint five persons from each Captain's District, who shall constitute said convention.

Resolved, That for the purpose of diffusing information among the people and the advocacy of democratic principles, the Raleigh Standard and Asheville News meet with our cordial approbation, and it is recommended that as many as can conveniently do so, subscribe for the same.

The following persons were appointed delegates to the State Convention: Dr. R. V. Welch, Banister Turner, W. C. Hill, Hiram McCrackin, David Howell, Robert Boyd, Amos Plott, J. B. Leatherwood, Andrew Wells and Dr. Samuel L. Love.

And the following persons as delegates to the District Convention at Asheville: Gen. W. L. Davis, William Turner, Dr. Samuel L. Love, Thomas S. Edwards, Jonathan Plott, William Welch, E. B. Herron, S. W. Walker, Samuel Ferguson and George Williamson.

The following to the County Convention to meet in Waynesville on the last Saturday in May: *Crab Tree*—Whipel C. Hill, Hiram McCrackin, Samuel Ferguson, Andrew Ferguson, Russel McCrackin and Cyrus Rogers.—*Fine's Creek*—George Williamson, N. J. Roberts, James Green, Thomas Kilpatrick, Sam'l. Brown and B. Noland. *Jonathan's Creek*—Robert Boyd, David Howel, J. B. Leatherwood, Amos Plott, J. M. Tate and H. C. Lee. *Beaver Dam*—Joseph Cabe, William Clark, Jesse Smathers, John Hall, John Robinson and Levi Smathers. *Forks of Pigeon*—N. Edmonston, Thos. S. Edwards, Ellis Edwards, Absalom Hensen, J. Inman, Andrew Wells and Capt. J. W. Mann. *Waynesville*—Wm. Welch, Jeremiah Radcliffe, J. L. Smith, Wm. Turner, William Allen and John Turpin.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Asheville News and Raleigh Standard.

BANISTER TURNER, Chm'n.
N. J. ROBERTS, Sec'ry.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

Public Meeting in Henderson.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Anti-Know Nothings of Henderson county, assembled at the Court House on Tuesday of Henderson Court, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Democratic Convention at Raleigh on the 16th inst., and the District Convention to be held in Asheville on the 8th, on motion of Maj. Elias Cantrell, Charles Grier, Esq., was called to the Chair, and B. F. Aiken, Esq., appointed Secretary. Col. M. Erwin, of Buncombe, being called upon for the purpose, explained the object of the meeting. Maj. Elias Cantrell then introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we adhere to the ancient principles of the Democratic party, as expressed in the platforms of successive National and State Conventions, and affirm our conviction that whatever difference of opinion may have heretofore divided our people, we consider these as now the only National platform of principles before the country, and the only guarantees for the continuance of the Union, and the security of the Southern States.

2d. *Resolved*, That we most heartily approve of the administration of President Pierce, that his conduct in office should specially endear him to Southern men, and that we join in the general Southern sentiment of a preference for him against the world, for the ensuing Presidential term.

3d. *Resolved*, That in the official course of Gov. Bragg, the high expectations of the people of the State have been more than realized—thas his promises have been more than fulfilled, and we take this occasion to affirm him our first choice for re-election.

4th. *Resolved*, That the Know Nothing, or self-styled "American" party, has our unqualified opposition; that in its intolerant proscription, its narrow bigotry, and its attempt to set up a dark clandestine conspiracy above the constitution and laws of the land, it is alike detestable, wicked and mischievous; and we will resist it with all means of honorable, open opposition.

5th. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as a well conducted newspaper press is a most powerful promoter of truth, and as the Asheville News, by the zeal and ability with which it has advocated correct principles, has merited well of every friend of Southern and constitutional rights, especially in this District, we hereby pledge ourselves to use all proper means to extend its circulation, and thereby its usefulness.

6th. *Resolved*, That the chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint ten delegates to represent the Anti-Know Nothings of Henderson county in the Democratic State Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 16th inst., and ten delegates to the District Convention at Asheville on the 8th inst., and that the President and Secretary of this meeting be added to both of said lists.

The meeting was then addressed in speeches of some length by David Coleman and Col. M. Erwin, in opposition to the insidious tendencies of the so-called "American" party, and impassioned appeals to the National and Southern sentiment of our people, to unite in staying the progress of that dangerous organization, the first fruits of which have been, by the action of its Northing wing, to give us an abolition Speaker of the House of Representatives, and place in alarmingly imminent danger the safety of the Union, and the equal constitutional rights of the Southern States. The speeches were received by the crowded assembly with demonstrations of the most attentive interest, interrupted by frequent and hearty applause. The resolutions were then submitted to the meeting, and unanimously adopted, and on motion, directed that a copy be furnished to the Asheville News for publication.

Under the last resolution, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the Raleigh Convention: Messrs. James Crawford, George McMinn, Maj. Elias Cantrell, Robert Thomas, Columbus Owen, Meredith Freeman, J. K. Allen, Marvel Edney, Nathan Drake and Noah Henry; and the following delegates to the Convention at Asheville: Messrs. Jesse McMinn, Maj. Elias Cantrell, Thomas Miller, Henry E. Lane, John Davis, Thomas Murray, Robert Thompson, Manson Grier, Solomon Cunningham, and Rufus Edney.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, for the appropriate manner in which they had discharged their duties; and the Convention adjourned.

CHARLES GRIER, Chm'n.
B. F. AIKEN, Sec'ry.

☞ The dwelling house of Rev. Dr. Isaac Anderson, of Maryville, Tenn., was destroyed by fire on the 17th ult. His extensive library and many valuable papers were consumed.

☞ Bacon is selling in the Southern market at 10 cents, hog round.

California News.

NEW YORK, March 29.

The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, with $1,200,000 in treasure, and the mails from California, arrived at New York last evening.

The telegraph reports the following interesting intelligence by this arrival.

The missing account-books of Adams and Co., were recently washed ashore near San Francisco.

The first section of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, comprising twenty-two miles, has been completed.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature erecting three new States out of the territory now comprising California.

The Indians continue to commit depredations near the mouth of Rogue River. On the 23d of February twenty-four persons were murdered. A battle had taken place at Puget's Sound between a party of friendly Indians and the Clickatats. The steamer Columbia was to proceed in a few days to Rogue river with Gen. Wool and his troops.

Eleven buildings had been burnt at Sonora, involving a loss of $33,000.

Rumors of fillibustering expeditions against Tehuantepec are prevalent. The mining business is extremely prosperous. The Indians continue to commit terrible ravages in Klamath county. Thirty families have been slaughtered and several settlements burned.—The Governor intends despatching citizen soldiery to the scene of carnage. Trade is brisk and money easy at San Francisco.

The California Legislature has passed resolutions deprecating the election of Mr. Banks to the Speakership of the House of Representatives.

Troubles with the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.

Advices from Sante Fe state that 260 troops had been ordered by Gen. Garland to invade the Gila country, and avenge the murders and robberies committed by the Apaches.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 4.

The steamers' news had no effect on the cotton market. Sales of 2,000 bales, at 10 3 4c. for middling Orleans, and 10 1-2c. for upland. Flour lower—Ohio $7,62. Corn 65 cents.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.

Cotton is firmer—sales of 9,500 bales, at 9 5-8c. for middling.

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, April 2.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 19th ultimo.

Peace is considered as having been virtually concluded, the arrival of the Prussian Plenipotentiary only being awaited to sign the protocol. Baron Manteuffel had arrived at Paris, and the treaty of peace would be signed in a few days. The proceedings of the Conference were still kept secret.

The Empress Eugenie had given birth to a son. The Empress and child were doing well. The event had caused great rejoicing, and Paris had been illuminated. The Pope has been named as god-father, and the Queen of Sweden god-mother.

Advices from Cape Town state that difficulties had again occurred with the natives.

At London money was in good supply, and discounts were easier, though nothing was done at less than 6 per cent.

Important from Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.

The steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan, March 23, has arrived.

Col. Schlessinger, the Minister sent by Walker to Costa Rica, had been sent away, and the Costa Ricau Government had formally declared war against Walker. The latter returned the compliment on the 9th. Walker was reinforced by 310 men on the 10th, on the next day Schlissenger with 280 men advanced toward Costa Rica. At the latest accounts they had provided themselves with horses to march against Juano Castle on the 21st.

One of Walker's detachments had seized an English mail bound to Costa Rica. The English officers demanded its restoration, which being refused, the English sent despatches to the West India squadron for aid.

Troops were gathering near San Juan, expecting an attack from the English.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

The removal of Wheeler, United States Minister to Nicaragua, is anticipated. Marcy has drawn up a project designed to injure Walker's Government.

Mr. Buchanan has written a letter in favor of the principles of the Nebraska bill, as affording the only settlement of the slavery question.

Destructive Fire.

GALENA, Ill., March 31.

A fire occurred to-day in the heart of the city, by which thirty buildings, including the Catholic Church, was destroyed. The loss is heavy.

Death of Com. McKeever.

NORFOLK, April 1.

Commodore McKeever died here this morning.

Four children had their throats cut by their own mother near Bridgeport, N. Y., on the 23d inst., and she then tried to destroy herself.

Great mortality prevailed among the French troops in the Crimea. The fortifications of Nicolaeff were being strengthened. Gen. Lauders had ordered all Russians on furlough to return. The Imperial foundry on the left bank of the Don was closed, indicating the intention of Russia to abandon the maritime establisment.

Nine murders have been committed in Memphis, Tenn., within a year, and not one of the murderers have been brought to justice.

The know nothing nominations for the presidency and vice presidency are received with great coldness in Ohio. Only seven papers in that State have raised the names of Fillmore and Donelson.

The Syracuse Evening Chronicle calls N. York their "great commercial rum-ridden emporium," and says it "has grown to its present magnitude under the shadow of cotton."

DISCOVERIES IN ART.—A letter from Paris to the New York Picayune says that a lady has discovered a process for liquifying ivory, and casting it in moulds.

☞The Free State Legislature of Kansas has adjourned until July 4th.

☞A late dispatch says that a bill has been introduced in the Legislature of California, to divide the State into three States.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his

FARM,

Situated only two miles from ASHEVILLE, and west of the French Broad river, and immediately on the Turkey Creek road. The tract contains

250 Acres,

Sixty of which are cleared and under good fence. There are also about 18 acres of No. 1

MEADOW LAND.

There is a large, substantial, and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

good stables, sheds, cribs, workshops, and all necessary outbuildings. A fine stream of water runs through the farm, and there are grist and saw mills in sight.

No better opportunity to secure a desirable home has ever been offered. Persons who wish to purchase are invited to call and look over the premises. J. G. MILLER.

April 10, 1856. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

And He Said---Write! Write!

THERE is nothing so important as to WRITE what you do WRITE RIGHT—and in order that your WRITING may be done RIGHT, look RIGHT, and read RIGHT, you ought RIGHT away to secure one of those Super Extra Gold Pens, just received RIGHT from Philadelphia, and which are being sold RIGHT fast and at RIGHT low figures, at ASTON'S.

April 10—tf

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 1st day of April, '56, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Allen A A		Irwin John	
Allen J H		Jarrett Daniel	
Alexander Miss C P		Johnson Henry	
Alexander Geo jr		Jones Stephen	
Alexander G N		Jones Elias M	
Alexander Jas M		Jones Miss A A	
Anderson A G		Land J W	
Arter Miss Mahala	3	Lowrey Jas	3
Barnard Joseph		Lyon J F	
Barett Alex		Mather Geo M	
Barnett Mrs John		Melton B H	
Bartlett Jas H		McKee W H	
Bell Miss Catharine		McReed Solomon	
Been J M		McTu E	
Benson Alex		Merril Jas R	
Blake Misses		Miller Mr (formerly a pump contractor)	
Bowers J B			
Brown John T	2	Neel W G	
Brown Joseph A		O'Kelly Mrs Eliza	
Bruce John W		Owens J M	
Byars & Rowan	2	Patton Mrs Margaret	
Carter D G		Patton Miss Ann	
Carter Miss Jane		Palmer John H	
Carson Rev Dr John		Peake Geo W	2
Cannon R H		Pyat J W	
Calloway B C		Ray Archibald	
Cook T B		Rice Thos S	
Conner Gilbert		Reed Joseph	
Cragg William		Roberts P	
Creasman Henry		Rutherford Jas	
Cunie Jas		Sitton John G	
Davis Thos		Small Robt	
Eskin R E		Steadman J H	
Elder W W		Steele Emily H	
Eller Joseph		Stirevoult V	
Fortune Fletcher	2	Stroup Joseph	
Foulds Rev Wm		Sumner John	
Foster Alex M		Sutton Mrs Elizabeth	
Foster Jordan (baker)		Vick A G	
Foster Miss Mary A		Ward Robt	
Gaston Parley		Walton T J	
Garren John		Webb Hiram or Alf'd	
Gudger Wm		Wilds D L	
Harnett Miss S E		Wethers Augusta P	
Hame Jas C		Williamson Rev Jno	
Hart Geo H		Woodard I D	
Hawkins Fred		Wright Wm A	
Haynes Harper		Yancy John G	
Henderson James		Yarboro Wm	
Hearin Wm			

WM. L. HILLIARD, *P. M.*

Asheville, April 10, 1856.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Navy Supplies---1856-'57.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
March 17, 1856.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 19th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, viz:

Flour, biscuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molasses, vinegar, pickles, beans and dried apples.

The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1855 or 1856; but shall in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well-seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at said navy-yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1855 or 1856 but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well-packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit barrels, at the option of the bureau.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright three-quarters hooped well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white-oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading and well painted; the staves not to be less than 5-8 inch thick, and the head not less than 3-4 inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1 1-2 inch in width and 1-6th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1 1-2 inch in width, and 1-6th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy yards; and be dry and fit for packing.

The tea shall be of good quality young hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well seamed red oak barrels, with white-pine heads not less than 1 1-8 inch thick; the staves not less than 5-8 inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge 1 1-2 inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1 1-2 inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality cider vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white-oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of medium cucumbers, fifty to the gallon, and the vegetables in each shall weigh eighty-five pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above named navy yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years. The iron hoops on the barrels containing whiskey, molasses, vinegar, and pickles to be well painted with red lead.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceeding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun drying* only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceeding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.—All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

	To be offered for	
Flour,	1,200 bbls	per bbl
Biscuit,	1,600,000 lbs.	per 10 lbs.
Whiskey	35,000 gals	per gal.
Sugar,	200,000 lbs	per lb.
Tea,	20,000 lbs	per lb.
Coffee,	10,000 lbs	per lb.
Rice,	200,000 lbs	per lb.
Molasses,	20,000 gals	per gal.
Beans,	6,000 bush	per bush.
Vinegar,	20,000 gals	per gal.
Dried apples,	50,000 lbs	per lb.
Pickles,	130,000 lbs	per lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th Aug., 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

March 27—w4w

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

STOP THE THIEF!

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, at Cedar Creek, Greene county, Ten., on the night of the 25th March, a RED SORREL HORSE, about 16 hands high, heavy make, in good order, one white hind foot, (I think the right foot) mane and tail red sorrel. In walking he holds his tail slightly to the right side; 6 years old; paces with a long step, also trots and walks well, a little white in the forehead, scarcely perceptible, and has on his back a few saddle marks of white.—If he is unbridled in the stable, he will not allow you to hold him by placing your hand on the top of his head.

I will pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for horse and thief, or Twenty Five Dollars for the horse alone.

BENJAMIN F. BELL.

Cedar Creek, Ten., April 3, 1866. tf

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

THE LAST

WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINGLES** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

BACON! BACON!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase one or two thousand pounds of good BACON.

JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856—tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton, FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

FOR the season now commencing we have made extensive arrangements to receive **AMPLE SUPPLIES** of all the new and fashionable

Dry Goods

of the most recent importations; and would call the particular attention of purchasers to the fact that we shall continue the

LOW PRICE SYSTEM,

and place our Goods at the very lowest figures, defying competition to outdo us.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Extensive additions will be made to our stock, thereby giving to our customers the advantage of buying the newest Goods at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

The success which we have met with in our present system of doing business, has far exceeded anything we had dared to hope for; and trust by adhering to the method of

SELLING GOODS CHEAP.

we will meet with a continuation of the favors of our friends, and a call from those whom we have not had the pleasure of seeing.

JAMES M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville, Feb. 28, 1856. tf

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

FOR sale, for cash, 40 Bags of GOOD FLOUR. JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.—m1

FOR sale, for cash, **200** Bushels of IRISH POTATOES.

JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.

HOGS.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase thirty or forty thrifty SHOATS, which will weigh from 60 to 100 lbs., gross, for which he will pay cash. JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.—4w

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND,* a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

WHO WANTS TO RIDE?

WE have six or seven BUGGIES, one 2 horse CARRIAGE and Harness, and one ROCKAWAY for sale. Bargains can be had. If not sold before, they will be offered at **Public Auction** during the week of April Court.

TRIPLETT & SMITH.

Asheville, March 6, 1856. 5t

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners will receive sealed proposals for building a new Court House, in the town of Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., until the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, inst. according to the following specifications:

The Building to be Brick walls—length 64 feet, on lap, and forty four feet wide. Basement story fifty four feet long, a passage lengthwise of the building Ten feet wide, and three rooms of equal proportions on each side of Stair passage, with good Brick partitions and a good fire-place to each room in the basement story, the stair way to be at the South end of the building, the upper story projecting and resting on good pillars, the material of which the Commissioners will hereafter decide upon. The upper story to be the Court room, and to be finished as such in good style, the building to be covered with tin or shingles and bidders are requested to make proposals for each, the building to have a suitable number of Windows, and Doors, &c., suitable for such a building. The house is to be very near such a building as the Court House in Marrion, McDowell county, N. C., and to be completed in every part in equally as good style as that house. The house is to be built on the site of the present one. Bidders must bid taking the old house in consideration, which is a brick building, two story high—fifty by thirty-four feet. Bidders will address the Commissioners at Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., and for a more full and complete specification, address either of the undersigned Commissioners. The proposals will be opened and considered on Monday of our Superior Court.

J. W. McELROY, }
M. P. PENLAND, } Coms.
DAVID PROFFIT, }

Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C.

March 27, 1856—6t.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

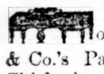
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments



NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commissio

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER. THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed from Asheville, offers for sale his PROPERTY, consisting of

25 Acres of Land,

with the following improvements thereon, to wit: A GOOD BRICK DWELLING, containing six rooms, office, kitchen, stables, and all other necessary out-buildings.

About one half of the land is WELL TIMBERED, and seven or eight acres are under cultivation, a portion of which consists of a fine CLOVER FIELD. In a few yards of the house is a SPRING of excellent water.

The above named property is situated about three quarters of a mile from the Court House, and but a short distance from the Female College.

To any one wishing to purchase, a fine opportunity is offered for obtaining a bargain.

For Terms, &c., apply to A. T. Summey, Esq., or to the subscriber at Hendersonville.

T. G. MASSIE.

Feb. 28th, 1856.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Feb. 28, 1856. tf

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Kentucky jeans; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cotton, linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen girls, boys misses, children and infant's slippers, ties, pumps gaiters bootees buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps bonnets, &c., is perfect; children boys and girls, men and women may all get what is "*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn panama wool, fur silk, plush velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina give us a call. Tailors stand aside for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

Just Published, by the

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable Advice to the Afflicted, by GEO R CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., a benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of the above Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address DR GEO. R. CALHOUN, No. 2 South NINTH St., Philadelphia, Pa

Feb. 14, 1856 - 6m.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

By the use of these *MILLS* a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. M. LANGLEY, Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.

W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.

J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

J. D. BOYD, " "

C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15 1855.

EVERY BODY ought to call at Aston's and look through, if they want to see the largest and best assorted stock of Books and Stationery ever offered to the people of Buncombe. Among his Books may be found the following, beside many others too numerous to mention:

Mrs. Lea's Cookery;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room;
Ruth Hall;
Rural Hours;
Napoleon and his Marshalls;
Old Guard of Napoleon;
Swallow Barn;
Fables of Æsop;
Pilgrim's Progress;
Giles' Lectures;
What Not;
Myrtle Wreath;
Fern Leaves;
Fudge Doings;
Sacred Scenes and Characters;
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi;
Wolfert's Roost;
Life of Horace Greeley;
Baxter's Saint's Rest;
Laws of Life, by Miss E. Blackwell, M. D.;
Walters 200 Designs for Cottages & Villas;
Modern Builder's Guide;
Benjamins' Architect;
Builder's Companion;
American Cottage Builder.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the west, offers for sale his

Desirable Land.

Lying on the waters of Turkey Creek, fifteen miles west of Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C. There are 839 Acres, lying together. About 65 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder all well timbered and watered.—Fully one half of it is susceptible of cultivation, and the remainder of it is one of the best

STOCK RANGES

in the State.

To those who desire to engage in the business of Stock Raising, this farm presents facilities and advantages but seldom found.

Those who desire to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

JAMES SWAIM.

Turkey Creek, March 6, 1856. m6

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

THE LARGEST variety of Stationery ever opened in this place, can be seen by calling at ASTON'S.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856 eow6

FOR SALE.

THE Spanish Jack, DON PEDRO, imported in the fall of 1853. He will be five years old the next spring, and is of the largest size of imported Jacks. He will be sold cheap if application be made immediately, at Moncieve Farm, French Broad Valley, Henderson county.

F. W. JOHNSTON.

January 31, 1856 —tf.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

NOTICE.

THE Preachers travelling and local, who may attend the Tract Convention to be holden in this town in May, will call at the residence of the undersigned, in the west end of Asheville, and he will have them conducted to lodgings.

C. CAMPBELL.

Asheville, March 20, td

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

was dissolved on the 29th February last. All persons indebted to the firm are notified that settlement must be made immediately; and all persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

E. L. TRIPLETT,
JAS. SMITH.

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞*THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment

☞*COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞*IF RHEUMATISM* attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.

162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb 7, 1856. 6m

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gnot, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton Ga., April 19 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohutah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Welborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

To Builders.

THE Commissioners of Public Buildings for Spartanburg District, will on the 16th of April next, let to the most approved bidder, the building and finishing a new

COURT HOUSE

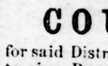
for said District. The Contractor will be required to give Bond with approved securities for the faithful performance of the work. Sealed Proposals, with the names of Sureties to secure Bond of Contractor, will be received by either the Commissioners, till the 15th April. A Drawing of the Building and specifications accompanying the same (excepting specifications for the interior of the Building which will be ready for inspection by the 1st April) may be seen at any time by calling on the Chairman or Clerk of the Board. The Contractor will be required to remove the old Building and take the materials of which it is composed into the Contract. The time of completion, and the period of payments will be made known in due time.

G. W. H. LEGG, Chairman.

O. E EDWARDS, Clerk.

March 20, 1856—4t.

COWS.



THE subscriber wishes to purchase two or three good COWS, with young calves, or forward with calf; for which he will pay cash.

JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856—4t

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf